IMPORTANT FROM ROME.

The Ecumenical Council-Its Work, Progress and Approaching Decrees-Special Exposition to the Herald-The Divine Commission and Infallibility-Is the Human Brain a "Fosforo "-The Ban-

ner of the Church and

Its Inscription.

By a special correspondence from Rome we have the following highly important detail in Catholic exposition of Ecumenical Councils—their commission and decrees—and an anticipatory proclamation of the final work and consequences of the present

Church Councils, Divine Commission, Discipline and Infallibility-Special Definition

ROME. June 9, 1870. The ceremonies of the 5th instant, Pentecost, have been somewhat dimmed by a heavy rain that has prevalled all day. Even with fine weather they would not have been very remarkable; this is not one of the grand field days of the Church. "The solemnity of Pentecost"-as they say here-was ishered in by a discharge of the guns at Castle San Angelo, and the Apostolic banners were hoisted on the two bastions of that fortress at early dawn. In crossing the bridge to go to St. Peter's I observed that the flags, displaying the tiara and keys, looked rather dingy and unprepossessing as they flapped about under the hard rain; in fact, they could scarcely have been considered anything but two dirty aprons hung out to be washed by the rain, had it not been known to me that they were the arms served their purpose; the zonave sentinels paced up and down under their protection, and old Tiber, flowing past, looked yellower than ever. Peter's a cardinal, of the order of bishops, was to chant mass, as the Pope would not publicly intervene to the ceremonies of the day. Arrived at the church I found a very scanty congre gation of the faithful in attendance to hear the Cardinal. The footsteps of the few present, as they moved about, re-echoed silently under the high vaults, and there was no busy hum of voices as on grand occasions, when St. Peter does its level best or the Ecumenical fathers do theirs. The bronze lamps on the balustrade around the Apostic's tomb were lighted, as also the six candles on the main altar, while two tall tapers burned before the bronze statue, whose left toe has been so worn away by frequent kisses of the pious. The effect of this illumi nation at the main entrance was such as to render the church even more gloomy, cold and majestic

Besides mass in the chief of cathedrals there was also the festa of the Holy Ghost in the Giulia church and a display of the sacred relics in the Church of St. Mark, with plenary indulgence for all visitors who should drop in to worship. The Council, however, was neither at work in a solemn or ordinary session Rome is now fairly given over to her native population, which amuses itself by walking out of door almost all night, especially in the Corso and squares thereto adjacent, where the cafes and musicians offer their refreshments. Nobody here at all thinks about or attends to the Council, sitting, so to speak, entirely perdu on the other side of the Tiber, at the Vaticar

COUNCIL PROGRESS-A MONSIGNORE ON SPECIAL EXPOSITION. Notwithstanding all this the fathers are going

ahead with their discussions on the "material of faith;" for their efforts are put forth not only for these Roman gentry, always a little wicked and careless, but for a much larger audience—for the immense world of Catholicdom. The nullity of those efforts, as of the prestige of the Council in the eyes of the natives here, is in no wise a sign that outside have not an ear or an eye extended Romeward just now. As to these Romans, their case is very just now. As to these Romans, their case is very clear—they have little love or respect for priests in particular or general, and, as far as I can see and hear, are rather looking to Victor Emanue; than to the Holy Ghost for their future happiness. But the outside world, not being under the necessity of looking to Victor Emanue; as still waiting with anxiety to see and read the final decrees which are promised shortly from the Council hall. Whether those decrees will be forthcoming on the testivity of Corpus Christi or of St. Peter, during this June, is now the question of the day.

Christi or of St. Peter, during this sune, is now the question of the day.

Having just had a conversation with one of the monsignori attached to the Holy See in the capacity of apostolical notary with regard to the nature, objects and results of the present Ecumenical body, I see mat the sunbstance of it. from which you will see repeat the substance of it, from which you will see that the reverend gentleman, who has spoken and written nuch on Council and ecclesiastical affairs, is at least-hopeful for the best if not an optimist ONDENT-Monsignore, do you think the

CORRESPONDENT—Monsignore, do you think the Council is working weil?

Monsignore—I do, certainly. The divine origin of councils cannot be doubted. Jesus Christ especially referred to them when he said, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there will I be in the midst of them." With these evangelical words he signified the assembling of Ecumenical councils, promising his assistance to the same; for these words are not to be taken in the sense of Caivin—that is to say, literally—that the decisions of two or three persons are infallible. If Christ is to be found in the midst of two or three persons belonging to His Church and congregated in His name, how much more must he be found in the midst of the entire Catholic Church assembled in council? Besides, there stands the testimony of the Evangelist St. John, according to which Jesus Christ promised to his Apostics and their successors that He would send the Holy Ghost to teach them every truth. Clearly such a promise announced the presence of the Holy Spirit in councils; and hence I am convinced that the present one sitting at the Valican cannot and will not fail of its holy object.

Correspondent—Hordmary times the Church does not present the church—the Pope or the Ecumenical fathers?

Monsignore—In ordinary times the Church does

CORRESPONDENT—Ward do you consider to be supreme in the Church—the Pope or the Ecumenical failhers?

Monsignore—In ordinary times the Church does not need the convocation of general councils. Innovators pretend that the Church is a gathering in which all the faithful are equal. Now if that were so, it would be in a state of chaos and not the well regulated society ordinated by Jesus Christ which it is. It would no longer in that case consist of teachers and disciples of those who command and those who over the impious theory once admitted, it would follow that all in the Church would be pastors, and there would be an flock to feed or tend. Such a theory would bear in itself the germ of destruction, for any lay person or sovereign would then have as much right as the bishop to lay down the laws for the guidance of the Church. The Catholic truth is that only those have a right to intervene in a council whom Christ charged with the duty of feeding and governing his flock, which is the scope for which the present Vatican assembly was called.

Conrespondent—It is true that sovereigns have

Correspondent—Then you think that no lay power has a right to accredit an ambassador to the council?

Monsignore—It is true that sovereigns have attended both in person and by proxy at past councils; but they were admitted only through the sufferance of those bodies. Those sovereigns always recognized in an Ecumenical Council a higher than a royal and imperial dignity. Such ambassadors always attended both as an honor to themselves and as an act of reverence for the greater glory and spiendor of the Council. The newspapers have asserted over and over again that several governments had sent, or intended sending, ministers to this Council. Well, if they had come to learn, and not to distarb the teachers, they would have been gladily welcomed. The doors of the Vatican would have been open to all who should have applied or been sent there to receive respectfully the laws which the conciliary fathers are now engaged in proclaiming. But no agent or ambassador has yot, sor is likely to be, accredited to the assembly.

Correspondent—I stee right of free discussion allowed on every topic broached in the Council hall?

Monsignore—Yes, fully so; there has not been the slightest pressure exercised against any member. All the subjects discussed were diligently examined and apread out in the amplest manner by learned men from all parts of the world the moment the idea of a Connetl was entertained. The Pope had this done with a view to greater diligence and the despatch of business, so much required by the welfare of the Church. Now, the malignity, or, to say the least, the immense ignorance of some, especially among journaters, appears in this, that owing to those preliminary preparations they have been all along prophesying that the Vatican Council would be of short duration, since the bishops would attend it merely through formatily and to vote whatever should have been previously decided for them. It manifests ignorance to convent that all the other councils were leasugarated without just such preliminary and profound stu

deliberating in the Council will finally vote and respond, without questioning, "place" to whatever may be land before them. No; they examine and deliberate thoroughly and maturely, and respond, without questioning, "pacer" to whatever may be had before them. No: they examine and deliberate thoroughly and maturely, according to their consciences, on all the topics that are brought before them, and they spare no tabor to fulfil to the uttermost the duties with which they are brought before them, and they spare no labor to fulfil to the uttermost the duties with which they have been Providentially charged. Only when the last decree shall be fully judget by them, together with the help of the Holy Ghost, will their deciding votes be cast. It may happen that this council will not have to spend much more time here, and that the assistion be closed shortly; but be assured if the giory of God and the advantage of the Church required the members of the Council would be Perfectly whiling to pass the remainder of their lives at Rome. If, after a session of seven months, they should now adjourn the body it would simply prove that their task was more easy of a complishment, owing to previous preliminary preparations and increased means and facilities of working than were those of preceding councils—that is all. It is indispensable that all those who have the light of casting a vote upon such urgent and weiguty matters as those with which this council is occupied should enjoy fell liberty to vote as they think just and proper; for if they should be subjected to the slightest pressure from any one, it would invalidate their decision, and their votes would do irreparable harm to the Valican Council. It is clearly to the interest of all the faithful, of the teachers and the taught, that nothing of the kind should come to pass, and honce there has been the most acrepulous care exercised by all in high authority under the Holy See, commencing with the humortal reigning pontar, to avoid in the slightest the assumption of any moulding or directing influence in the debates which have bitherto occurred. The same scruple will be exercised to the Council through the Holy Ghost?

Movstgenorg—Before all it is clear that the entire revealton of those things which are to be believed

Monsicenore—Before all it is clear that the entire revelation of mose things which are to be believed by all the faithful is contained in the Holy Scriptures and in holy tradition. What was necessary to be made known was personally revealed to the apostus, and with them Buished all revelations to that the Cherch, in defining the dogmas of faith and in establishing moral rules, does not receive new revelations, but merely draws up with an infailible mastery and by means of the help promised by Jesus Christ those that are contained in the aforesaid sources; and as to that portion purely disciplinarian to only modifies it according to the circumstances of the times and or person. If the Church, with provident care in regard to the present Vation Council and the circumstances of the times, has thought proper to analityly extraordinarily its precaution and diligence it will be certainly to prove that the decisions which are to emanate from the Council will astonish the world through their wisdom and prudence. signore—Before all it is clear that the entire

nd prudence. CORRESPONDENT—If the Holy Father is declared in-

and prodence.

Correspondent—If the Holy Father is declared infallible will there be afterwards any use for commencial councils?

Monstonom—Certainly every good Catholic must be infuncted that the Pope, through the aid of the Holy Ghost promised to him in person—being infallible when he teaches not as a private person but as the supreme nead of the church—has no absolute need to convoke a council, but can very well by himself do all the same that he can do with the pastors of the Church assembled in council. Nevertheless, from this it does not follow that, when for reasons of which he alone is judge, he thinks fit to bring around him the Senate of Bishops, the latter are not true and competent judges, or that they also, in union with their chief, do not enjoy the promised assistance of the Holy Spirit. They have by the right inherent to their sufrages, when it should not be accorded to them through their immense knowledge and acquirements, the power to sign as true judges, and hence it is, that, collecting and under the dependency of the Roman Pontiff, they are accustomed to say in council, "Fisum est Spiritus Saucto, et nobis" ("It has appeared to the Holy Spirit and to us").

Correspondent—are the decrees emanating from the Council binding by their own virtue and authority, or is their occupation by the faithful necessary for that end?

Monstanour—It is well established that laws

COREMSPONDENT—Are the decrees emanating from the Council binding by their own virtue and authority, or is their occupation by the faithful necessary for that end?

Monsignors—It is well established that laws emanating from an absolute superior do not depend for their validity on the consent of the subjects, but compel obedience lummediately after their legitimate promulgation. Certainly it is necessary that whoever makes a law should be endowed with the legislative right, and also that he should afterwards have the will and the power to cause such law to be observed by those for whom it is made. It is always of course understood that the law must be just. All good Catholics must believe, and I am convinced of this their behief, that all the decrees of ecumenical councils are obligatory, independently of whatsoever consent or acceptation on the part of the faithful, because the authority of the Charch is not derived from men, but from Jesus Christ, who said to his apostles, "Go and teach all nations, instructing them to observe all that I have commanded you." The implous are crying that nothing good can come out of this council; that nothing good can come out of this council; that nothing good can come out of this council; that nothing good can come out of this council; that nothing but schisms will be produced in the ranks of the faithful, who will not be able to "awallow" what is being done at the Vatican. There may be a few of them so weak, or ambitious and selfish, as to reject the truth when it is put before them; but almost the entire bulk of Catholies throughout the world will, you may depend upon it, whatever the Freemasons and socialists and revolutionists may say, to the contrary, readily accept the injunctions of the great and holy body called by their tender and living father, Plus IX. The past is a guarantee of the future. History proves that every time the world has been agitated by similar convuisions and paroxysms of death as those which now afflict it ecumenical councils have saved it. Not to sp doors an infernal revolution that is constantly en-deavoring to snatch from him that remaining little piece. An, happily the medicine of the Council is of such potency that, sooner or later, it must infallibly produce a salutary orisis among men. You will see CORRESPONDENT—But what was or is the new

heresy that convoked the present Vasican Council?
You nold that all past heresies were killed by councils, including Protestantism.
MONSIGNORE—What new one? Not only one or two cile, including Protestantism.

Monstranore—What new one? Not only one or two dogmas of laith, one or two precepts of morality are contested, but they are all fladly denied, as well as all the miracles and mysteries, while the negation of God himself is solemally and publicly taught. It is precisely in these times that a man has been found to deny publicly the divinity of Jesus Christ. The non-existence of God is shouled from the house tops. Is it not said in these very sad times that man descends in a straight line from monkeys? Has it not been also affirmed that the human brain is a match, a foaforo? Yes, the Valican Council will strike with lightning these errors, and will make known far and while their studdity and baseness. Since error has hoised its banner she Council will unfurl another flag, upon which will be inscribed:—"Whoever wishes to pronounce for God let him follow me; who is not with me is against me! There is no middle way; either for Christ or for Satun! Ye cannot serve simultaneously these two irreconcilable masters."

Such was my conversation with the learned monstgnore, skilful in canonical law and periectly dufation the momentons question of ecumenical councils. He goes by the meridian of Roma.

did not hear or did not see the voices and gestures of the Cardinal Legates, Capain and De Angelis, who called him to order in the course of his specen against the infallibility doctrine.

Who will venture to say, after so signal a piece of service, that the fishop of Hebron in puriting, who is also condition to the Hishop of Lausaine and Geneva, Manierone Marilley, is not deserving of the great object of his ambition, to become architshap of Fribourg. To soon as the Pope shad grant a primate to the swiss Catholies, as ne has promised?

PRANCO-AMERICAN POSITION.

ORE of the principal relation this sudden victory was the condomination to slicence of the doughly Dipanton, who had rearried his special for the conduction of the debace, and was preparing a timildering reply to one of the American bishops, who had compared Gallieshish to the Monothelic heresy. The proposed coup de grave of the Bishop of Orleans has been prevented by the coup af (gat of the Eishop of Hebron, and now the only resource of the opposition consists in a formal protest, which the therat bishops have drawn up and are now circulating for signatures. Announcement of their intention to this effect was given at the time by the German Archibshop Haynaid, who, after the vote for the closing of the debate had been officially promutgated by cff senior legate, got up and explained in Latin, "We call God and men to witness that we have suffered violence, and we shall put forth a protest again-t such violence." But, in fact, no violence was used, since the appendix to the regulation (article eleven) provided for the case of a prolonged discussion, and anthorized the assembly to put an end to i, i so disposed, at the request of only ten bishops. Monsignore Mermillod had 100 at his back.—Ergo, what can the opposition fiss complain of?

Their great mistake was ever to have submitted to the Imposition of such a regulation, on the sole authority of the Pope, whereas all preceding cannicions.

Their great mistake was ever to have submitted to the haposition of such a regination, on the sole authority of the Pope, whereas all preceding commencial councils drew up their own regulations. But the Pontiff has now the upper hand of the Council, and can exclaim, Hence suc gladio jugwio!

PAPAL TACTICS.

Now that the first trial has answered we may expect the plan to be repeated, and every time that the oppositionists grow prost, some spicy little infailibilist will jump out with his cleasing proposition, sure of being backed by the majority, and confident of pleasing the Pope, so that a wind-up at the end of this month, for the featural of St. Peter, is by no means so improbable as it appeared at the date of my last letter, when it was supposed that the descussion of so important a subject as the Pope's primacy and infaitability would be patiently and conscientiously carried out, in obedience to the commands of fits Holmess.

arried out, in obelience to the commands of his Holmess.

WHAT IS DONE.

On the 4th instant the premium, or preface, not a very important document, bassed by a unanimous vote of the assembled lathers. It was especially when he declaimed against the danger of making new and positive dogmatical definitions, merely out of complaisance to the wishes of a party in the Church, that the legates warned the orator that he was outstepping the due limits to be observed in the tribune, and if their embances were really in the piot, as it is asserted some, if not all five, of them were, this was the preconcerted signal for Mgr. Mermilod to caid out "Finis imponatur discussioni," and to brancish his previously prepared and signed petition for the close of the debate.

In vain the bishops of the opposition, scattered here and there throughout the assembly, where the fathers are placed not according to their opinions, but to their episcopal seniority, invited the legates to impose silence on the interrupting parties and allow Mgr. Mariet to proceed with his speech. The Cardinal Dean of the Legates rang his official bell and informed the assembly that by the eleventh article of the appendix to the Council Regulation the signatures of ten fathers to a petition for a vote on the advisability of putting an end to the pending debate sufficed to obtain the opinion of the assembly, the fathers in favor of the closure of the debate having only to stand up, while those in favor of its continuance would remain sutting. As the petition just presented by the Bisnop of Hebron in particular clauses would commence on the following Monday.

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On WHAT IS DONE.

new dogma.

INFERENCES.

Some persons think that the Pope's success will be in reality more disadvantageous to his cause than father would have been; but we must reflect that the moment a dogma has been promutgated by an ecumenical council it becomes the duty of all Catholics to subscribe to it, under penalty of excommunication. Are the opposition bishops prepared to encounter this awful alternative?

OLD-TIME REMINISCENCES.

Interesting Letter from an Old Resident of the Mohawk Valley. [From the Albany Journal, June 24.]

We are permitted to publish the following letter from A. C. Frey to Mr. Weed. It will be interesting to every one, but particularly to those who have still lively recollections of the men and events of the

early part of the present century.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 30, 1870.

THURLOW WEND, ESQ.:—
Dear Sir—I took up the Galaxy for May, and read in the extract from your autoblography, and was Dear Sir—I took up the Galasin it an extract from your aut so delighted, as it brought u m your autobiography, and was brought up remaiscences of a I was familiar with, that I debygone age that I was familiar with, that I termined to thank you for the pleasure it afford me. I have been all over the ground of the started you describe between Rochester and Albar and was acquainted with the men you speak of, least most of them. I lived in Mandus from 1835 1819, and I lived at Salina from 1819 to 1821. In 1822 I visited Rochester, on my way home from Nagara, when many stumps were to be seen in Main street, though they were to be seen in Main street, though they were to be seen in Main street, though they were cut off low. My visit to Rochester was soon after the Carthage bridge fell, and when there was considerable tittering and Jokos in Rochester about "the downfall of Carthage." I lived in Watertown during the anti-Masonic times, where Perley Keys lived. He was one of the wire-workers of the old Bucktai party, and a formidable worker he was, too; but he could not get to Congress, though he could get others there, such as Silas Wright, Rudolph Bonner and others. Keys' wife was a warm anti-Mason and he amason. Of course they did not harmonize. Keys built a new house for himself in 1828, and left the old house to his wife. Being defeated for Congress in 1828, and a shabby trick played on him by Dr. Sher wood, his old confidential friend, he soon after died with upoplexy.

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grandmother was the sister of General Nicholas Herkimer, who was mortally wounded at the Oriskany battle in the Revolution. John Herkimer and Comfort Tyler runed themselves pecuniarily by faruishing funds to Aaron Burr for his Southern expedition. You must have known Johnny Post, who kept a tavern in Uttea when it was a mere hamler. Feter Smith one night put up at Johnny Post's, on his way home from Albany, and went to bed. Travelling at that time was all done on horse-back. Soon after Smith went to bed Phelps and Gorham arrived from the West. itso happened that the head of Smith's bed and the head of the bed occupied by Phelps and Gorham were lose to the board partition in opposite rooms. As soon as Phelps and Gorham got into bed they began to talk over bust ness and Smith heard every word they uttered. He learned toat they were going to Albany to buy a tract of land which he knew of, but did not know it was for sale until he learned it from them. So about two o'clock in the morning Smith got up very quiety, dressed himself and went to Post's bedroam and told him he had forgoisen some important papers, and he was obliged to go back for them, and requested him to get out his horse all of which was "Sone in a very quiet way. Smith arrived at Herkimer soon after daylight, and where left his horse and procured a resh horse and pushel on. He was well acquainted all along the road, and when his horse tred out he left him and procured a fresh one, while Phelps and Gorham logged along, fed their horses and rested. Smith arrived in Albany, made the purchase of the land and on his return met Phelps and Gorham above Schenectady, bade them the time of day and passed on. You can imagine how Phelps and Gorham feit when they arrived at Albany and found that Smith had made the purchase. The Kanes used to do an immense business at Canajoharie. Archy Kane married a rich negress in Hayti, a mece of Peter or Dessaluite. I forget which; but the negro king would not allow Kane to take her property out of the island. He once brought Hayu.
With great respect, I am your obedient servant,
S. C. FRYE.

THE PARK YEST RDAY.

Such a seethingly sweltering day as vesterday, such a blisteringly polling sun and such a compara tively immobile state of the air, and the very slight preeze there was coming from inland—sultry and suffocating, instead of balmy and bracing, as the strong saline breeze borne to us from the broad bosom of the ocean, with health and healing on its wing-was not as condusive as many might suppose to drawing a large crowd to the Park. There was, it is true, a good many there when the concert began, at half-past three olclock, but nothing to the im-mense throng two hours later, as the concert was nearing its close. The fact was fully demonstrated that the hour, as at present fixed, for these Saturday afternoon concerts in the Park, is fully two hours earlier than it should be, and particularly with the thermometer at the excruciatingly uncomfortable high point it was yesterday. It is undoubtedly the high point it was yesterday. It is undoubtedly the design and wish of the Commissioners to turnish music and recreation for the million, and to do this, and especially as regards the musical part of it, the concert should not begin until the tide of visitors has reached its shood. Sweltering suffocation in the compactly crowded city cars, at an hour in the day when the heat is at its maximum point, is more than our, people will endure, even to enjoy all the magnificent attractions of the Park, including the finest of music by the finest of our city bands. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the hour for the concert will be made laier, and thus the grand symphonies of its swelling harmonies be protracted to the cooler of its swelling harmonies be protracted to the cooler of its swelling harmonies be protracted to the coole and more enjoyable nours of the setting sun, an not so much of its sweetness wasted, as yester day afternoon, upon empty benches and the sur roundings ablaze with the light glare of a scorch

ing sun.

It is unnecessary to say that the music was fine, for Grafulia's band never gives anything else than the best music, played in the very best style. The following was the programme, which, as will be

seen, was both diversified and select:—
PART L
1. Central Park March
S. Air, "Die Dunkein Linden" Gumbert 4. Polka Militaire. Kuehner
5. Grand selection, "Der Freischutz". Weber 6. "Reverie" Vieur Tomps 7. Polacca, "Mignou". A. Thomps 8. Fackeitanz. Meyerbeer
PART III.
9. Overture. "Ruy Blas". Mendelsaohr 10. Waltz, "On the Panube". Straus
11. Selection, "Aroldo"
And surely a splendid entertainment was this

And surely a splendid entertainment was this music. An air of stately grandeur characterized the "Central Park March," such as rarely exhibits itself in modern musical compositions. The "Polka Militaire" was sparkingly vivacious, and strongly in contrast with the low and softly subdued strains from the selection from "Der Freischutz." Richest gem of all was the "Reverie." It is Cole's "Voyage of Life" set to grand music, the poetry of dream life embodled in the sweetest of possible sounds. As we have aiready stared, the music was all of the best, and most fully enjoyed. The only pity was that there were so few to issen to the opening pieces, and those arriving late only regretted that they heard so little.

As lower sank the sun, as longer grew the shadows, as loss fierce became the neat, and as the

As lower sank the sun, as longer grew the snad-ows, as less fierce occame the neat, and as the breeze strengthened and stirred the air and the leaves with its cooling breath, the enjoyment of the gathering multitudes of this great breathing place of the city became more vital and real. Now came the time for enjoying the sports on the soft green turf, the sails on the lake, the strolls through the shady walks, and with these also came an increase in carriages, which by sundown could be counted by thousands. A less frequency of fashionable turnouts was evident, however—the unerrung index that fashion is on the wing for summer watering places and tours abroad.

ZWE!.

The Prospects of Beer-The Progress of Im provements in Breweries-Some of the Re-sults of the Last National Convention of

Brewers at Davenport.
The article published in the Herald of Monday ast stating it as a fact that a scarcity of good lager beer during this season is apprehended by many, was read with much astonishment and commented on in various ways, one of the German city papers even saying that most of the Teutonic population o

PARIS FASHIONS.

"Perfect Past All Parallel"-The Empress' Toilet-The Prince Imperial at a Queenly "Recention"-His Highness' Choice of a Partner in the Dance-An American Belle Honored-Beauty in International Comminglement - Hussein Pacha's Dance-Art-Dress Colors, "Make Up," Laces, Silks and Diamonds-Animated Ornaments.

It is not only the fashion to be very well dressed in Parislan society this year; evidences of a taste for the cultivation of the mind are also requisite in court circles. Ladies are expected to say a witty thing now and then, and gentlemen, nke footstool knights of old, to pay their compliments with all sorts of cautious ambiguity. It has at length dawned on people of distinction, in this century of equality (when their newest styles are copied twenty-four hours later by others below hem), that the enjoyment of mental acquirements will ever be regarded as the most distinguished sign of superiority. A certain amount of reading is therefore being prized, and whenever a distingui witty or pleasant speech is made it gets handed round, and sets a "man up" as high as if he had imported a new essence, a new collar, or new pantaloon stripe.

I had the good fortune to come in for the first the most recent gentlemanly sayings which is at present being echoed in high life. The lady to whom was addressed is the wife of a banker-nothing to do with old aristocrats who wear gold, but who wouldn't work for it; no, not for the world; horrid ! The lady I speak of is a modest, charming woman, and vulgarly rich, say duchesses. However, she goes to court in the quietest dove-colored siks and downlest laces, unadorned by any of her diamonds, in order not to give offence, as she says, to her sister, who is one of the Empress' ladies. In fact, she is a sweet creature; notwithstanding which, on Monday last, in one of the brillant salons at the Tolleries, she suddenly found herself abandoned and deserted by a parterre of countesses, baronesses and dukes, all huddling their titles together at the further end of the reception room. I dare say she was just wishing she had not come, when was just wishing she had not come, when a Frenchman covered with orders and a sympathizer with reviern beauty approached. "Madame," said he, "I see how small a thing it is to be a duchess—so much peeriess beauty and no title. Thereupon the ciegant wearer of the mild-hued silk train and fully musin plisses took the bedizened courtier's arm, and was led by him to the Empress. to the Empress.

Her Majesty was never more affable, and gently

radiant in a lovely toilet of mauve. For the first time her son was admitted to her so-called private Mondays, but in reality a bevy of all the filustrious; it was an exceptional favor. It happened to be a Whitsundide holiday—a "Samt Lundi," as the offi-cers call it, and General Frossard had consented to an infraction of the general rule, which is—no dissi-nation.

cers call it, and General Frossard had consented to an infraction of the general rule, which is—no dissipation.

The young Prince and his inseparable friend young Conneau inaugurated on this occasion swallow-tails and tights, with silk stockings. They were as delighted as are young misses in their first long skirts. Another extraordinary occarrence was also solemnized on this celebration—namely, the Prince Chose for his collion partner an American lady—

MISS PAWNE, FROM NEW YORK.

What a deathblow this must prove to the writer of the article I quoted in my last letter to your readers, in which a Ylcomfe, speaking of the neat extremities of your belies, calls them "plebelan icet."

The lovely Duchess de Mouchy appeared at this court bail for the first time sluce the death of Mrs. Standish, a relative of her husband, and whose loss has been a great cause of sorrow to the châdelaine. Among the guests were the Marquis de Canissy, Mrs. Heard, from Louisiana: Mrs. Pratt and the Misses Sims, the Marquis de Gailifet, the Princesses Bonaparte, the Miles. d'Albe and Hussein Pacha, who had danced for the first time at court on the proceding Monday. He is but sixteen, but promises to become a model cavaher.

The collilon is now led at the Tuilieries by a M. Batbedat, and it is hoped he will not do as his predecessor did, the Marquis de Caux, and marry the most distinguished dwa in Paris. This new celebrity is only sixteen, and the public does not wish to see her "taken away." Her name is Mile. Bezzachi. She is the queen of the choregraphic tunt. Her efour was made in the ballet of "Der Freyschatz." and she has won all hearts, not only by the points of her toes, but by her light, alry bounds, leaps, and zeplay floating in mid-air between the flooting his and stage properties roiled up over the operatic ceiling. This is not all. Mile. Bezzachi is an ingenue. Her yirties and domestic acquirements have aiready and the right of filed the columns of the daily journals. The day after the is not all. Mile. Bozzachi is an ingenie. Her virtues and domestic accquirements have already filled
the columns of the daily journals. The day after the
night of her first triumph she received a diamond
ring in a basket of bonbons and flowers. Who sent
it? No one knows; but the Emperor enjoyed the
ballet exceedingly. It is true he could not enjoy
anything else; for the music was badly interpreted.
In my last I described the toilet worn on this occa-

anything else; for the music was badly interpreted. In my last I described the toilet worn on this occasion by the Empress; and, although it was very rich, the dinner dress she appeared in one or two evenings ago was just as becoming. A plain tariatan, white, over a white taffeta; nothing but ruche and flounce for ornament. In her hair a bunch of white lilies of the valley, with a lew black and red cherries—a most striking combination for a blonde. At the beginning of this letter I spoke of the prevailing tennency to utter pretty sayings. The following was heard by me at the new Ratopoils, or dog show, an arena for the extermination of rars and glory of canine pugmacity, now held at the avenue de l'impératrice:—Two Parisian ladies of the proper monde were talking very quickly; one was in a pretty coru lawn dress, with plenty of plases, edged round by narrow Valenciennes; her under petiticoat was brown flounces all the way up. The other wore a fine stone colored merino, with tancta flounces of the same shade, a casaque of the same, and neither had on sashes, but a bow on the waist behind and an incredible rotundity of panier. The ceru dress (buff) wore a long Spray of chostrut blossom over her hair, which was in a net, and allowed to fall loose; the other wore a branch of veltow acacta; both had marquise parasols of a dome-like snape, with flounces all round. I approached from behind unintentionally, for the walk was narrow and crowded.

"It is, it really is, a nulsance to be so followed." crowded.
"It is, it really is, a nulsance to be so followed," said buff toilet.

cause or other both 'reached the theatre after the piece had begun, and by a strange coinculence they entered their box just as an actor, throwing back a curtain in Robespierre's study on the stage, announced in a loud voice, "Mme. failten?" The real Mme. Tailten cast a giance on the actress who was to impersonate her, and fainted away. Much distressed, Dr. Cabarrus carried his mother out of the box and had her driven to their hote! He believed for days and weeks after her recovery that some superstitious notion had weakened her nerves, on hearing an unconscious actor after ner name just as she appeared in a public place of entertainment after so long a retirement from scenes of gayety. He fancied she had had some foreboding of evil and never alluded to it. One day, however, a third party being present, Mme. Tailien lerself related the incident. When she had done she exclaimed, "And what a horrid fright the actress was who acted me! How badly her clothes were put on! The idea of ever cutting such a figure before Robespierre quite took my senses away, and so I fainted."

Dr. Cabarrus would often complain that the secret of true love is lost in high life. When his friends on fainted."

Dr. Cabarrus would often complain that the secret of true love is lost in high life. When his friends on one occasion contradicted the assertion, and in support of their argument mentioned all the duess fought by lovers, the doctor answered, "Exactly; that is what I say. To love well is such hard work that it takes four of your dandles to love the same woman."

YACHTING.

"The Meeting" at Delmonico's. TO THE EDITO: OF THE HERALD:-

The indignation meeting of the new-fledged yacht club members, backed up by the chronic growlers

The meeting displayed the baldest ignorance of the fundamental principle of the Yacht Club—to wit, that it was a yacht club of yacht owners, who are by charter the sole trustees of the club.

If the resolution offered at the meeting was adopted and passed by the club as suggested the com-mander and executive officers would be served with a writ of quo warranto by the Attorney General of the State, requiring them to show cause why their charter of incorporation should not be revoked and all their property turned over to a receiver for having violated the main features of their charter.

As to the franchise complained of, what propriety As to the franchise complained of, what propriety would there be in permitting 300 irresponsible, non-boat owners who pay the patry sum of twenty-five dollars a year to control the yacht owners and their property invested in yachts, amounting to from \$5,000 to \$5,000 each yacht, together with the annual expenditure of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year expended to keep their yachts in commission, and, in addition to that, contributing each twenty-five dollars annually? deliars annually?

If the regulations are not properly enforced who

have non-hoat owners to banne but themselves. The Regatta Committee is by law to be selected, not from boat owners, but from those not interested in or owning a yacht. It the non-hoat owners do not select and nominate, as they may don't he first regular meeting, a competent Regatta Committee for the boat owners to appoint, who can they blame but themselves?

har meeting, a competent Regatta Committee for the boat owners to appoint, who can they biame but themselves?

The meeting again blundered and floundered in bisstal ignorance as to the powers of the house committee—a committee consisting entirely of nonboat owners, who, instead of being poweriess, have as a body all the power in the premises required by them in everything appertaining to the club house, shoject, however, to the control in regard to disbursements, to the approval of the majority of the executive officers.

Among other mournful complaints poured forth at the meeting, unveiling the boat owners' aggravated sins of omission and commission, was something about the injury and inequality of the "Tappan muster" pay for the club dinner of the meeting. Now all those arrangoments are entirely in the hands of the members present, and the tariff of charges regulated and adjusted by a standing rule or regulation which the members present have the full power to enforce. If they neglect to enforce those provisions they have themselves alone to blame, and not the steward of the club, who is guided in his preparations by the number who notity him of their intention to dine by sub-cribing their names the day before. The fact is that if the members themselves would only take the trouble to comply with the rules in this connection all ground of complaint would be entirely removed.

SPANISH BUTCHERIES IN CUBA.

Extract from a Letter to the Ex-Acting Consui at Santiago de Cuba from the Brother of the Murdered American Citizen Portuoudo.

Dr. A. E. Phillips, ex-acting Consul of the United States at the port of Santiago de Cuba, is in reply to a brief statement of the particulars of the death the mardered Portuondo, and otherwise fully plains fixelf: fiself:416 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET,
PHILLIPS, Arington House, Washington

D. C.:—
DEAR SIR—Your exteemed favor of the 26th uit.
Was duly received, and by me piaced in the hands
of Theo. H. Ochlechlager, the solicitor retained by
me to represent the interests of my nephew, Jose
Antonio Portuondo. Professional engagements of a
pressing character prevented him from giving it his
attention during the past week; hence my de.ay in answering.

Fermit me again to thank you, in the name of the

orphan son of him whom you strove to save, in that of my sorrowing family and myself, for your noble efforts to rescue my dead brother from the brutal hands of his assassins. Your efforts of mercy, as well as your patriotic performance of duty, in maintaining the honor and dignity of the flag you represented week sixty any suffice. sented, were alike unavailing. My poor, unoffend ing prother, an American citizen, was shot to death by Spanish builets, and the emblem of a nation's power and glory trailed in the dust and outraged by Spanish officials. Can these wrongs remain unre-dressed?

power and glory trailed in the dust and outraged by spanish officials. Can these wrongs remain unredressed?

Many years have not elapsed since an Austrian, who had merely declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, was arrested and placed on board an Austrian vessel of war in the port of Trieste; but an American Consul was there and an American Charge d'Affaires at Constanthople to cause the guns of the St. Louis, under command of the galiant ingraham, to cover the Austrian brig and threaten to blow her out of the water if the outrage upon the nation's dignity were not instantly atoned by the surrender of Martin Koszta.

Your conduct has given satisfaction to the American nation at least, if not to its government, and rull assurance that the noble example in the harbor of Trieste would have been followed in Santiago de Cuba had a monitor or two been at your command to protect your people and maintain the honor of their flag.

On the 18th of April our attorney addressed to the iton. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, a letter upon the subject of my brother's murder, desiring full information as to the action of the United States government in obtaining such reparation as I was led to believe had already been tendered by that of Spain, To this a brief answer was returned on the list of April, simply stating that "cull particulars had been acquisite from our consular officers in Cuba, and that the subject was receiving the careful and carnest attention of the government." Since that time no letter or intimation of any action or demand on the part of the Department has been received by our attorney or myself. I understand that Mr. Ochischlager will to-day address a second inquiry to the honorable Secretary as to what steps are being taken by the government to obtain indemnification and reparation for the orphaned victim of Spanish barbarity and cowardice, and the vindication of the national character.

Again thanking you for what you so nobly endeavored to do, I remain your graeteful friend a

THE RAM ATLANTA.

The Question of Her Purchase by the Haytien Government-An Interesting Point of International Law. A most interesting case under this heading will

shortly be presented to the public. The decision of the United States will probably be called on to stablish a precedent on the laws of contracts be tween a citizen of the United States and a foreign government. One Sidney Oaksmith, on the 5th day f August, 1869, contracted with the Haytien government, then under the presidency of Sylvain Salnave, for the sale and delivery of an iron-clad called the Atlanta. The sum to be paid was \$150,000

GOLD OR COFFEE,

60LD OR COFFEE,
\$50,000 gold to be paid on the complete equipment and armament of the vessel, \$10,000 gold on the arrival of the vessel at Port an Prince, and \$90,000 to be paid within a certain specified time, either in coffee or gold, according to the option of the Haytien government. \$49,404 58 was paid on account of the contract, and the vessel was, at the request and demand of Mr. A. Tate, the Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington to the Haytien government formally delivered to the Haytien government on the 3d of December, 1839, at Philadelphia, he, Mr. Tate, signing the necessary receipt therefor, and in which he was joined by Admiral Elms, the Admiral commanding the said ram Atlanta.

The Atlanta sailed from the port of Philadelphia on the 16th day of December last, with her officers and crew, and

the 16th day of December last, with her officers and crew, and
UNDER THE HATTIEN FLAG.

We carry on the bloody strife then pending between Sainave and Saget; but fare ordained that Sainave's sun should set. The Atlanta, from the day of her departure from our shores, has never been heard of. Sainave has fallen, and Niessage Saget, now President of the Haytien republic, is called on to

PAY THE LITTLE BILL,
amounting to \$100,555 42, gold. The general principles of law declare the hability of the present government of Hayti to pay the amount. From the date of the Restoration and during the numerous revolutions in France that have uprooted so many forms of governments have been recognized and isuthfully performed, and it is difficult to see why the government of the republic of Hayti should attempt to form any precedent contrary to the established rules and laws of all civilized nations.